

旅游在中国 *Travel in China*

# 杭州西湖

THE WEST LAKE OF HANGZHOU



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中国 Trav

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THE WEST LAKE OF HANGZHOU

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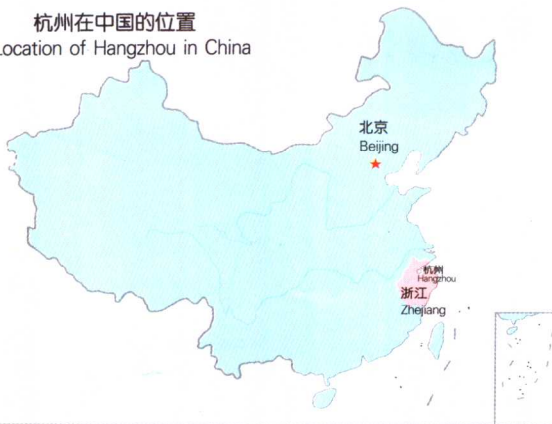
## 杭州西湖

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杭州在中国的位置  
Location of Hangzhou in China









### 第 3 页图 月光潭影

*P. 3 A typical scene of the Three Pools Mirroring the Moon*

杭州城与保俶塔: 这座 1933 年复建的千年古塔, 是吴越国宰相为祈祝奉召进京的国王钱俶平安归来而建, 现则成了杭州的标志。

**Tower for Blessing King Shu - - Emblem of Hangzhou:** Rebuilt in 1933, this thousand - year - old pagoda was originally built by the prime minister of the Wuyue Kingdom in celebration of the safe return of King Shu from the capital of the country during the Five Dynasties Period. The pagoda is an emblem of Hangzhou.

第 6 页 - 7 页图 白堤: 千余年前即以风光旖旎著称, 后成纪念白居易之堤, 更富诗意。

*Pp. 6 - 7 Bai Dyke:* The Bai Dyke, constructed in memory of the celebrated Tang - dynasty poet Bai Juyi, has added something of a poetic touch to the West Lake, which was already renowned for its picture - perfect landscape more than a thousand years ago.





# 美哉西湖

## Charms of the West Lake

一提起杭州,人们都会赞美她:美!其实,杭州之所以美,是因为她有一个令人如痴如醉的西湖。但是,西湖到底怎么美?从古到今,很少有人说得清。曾经两度当过杭州“市长”的宋代大诗人苏东坡已有了结论:“西湖天下景,游者无愚贤,深浅随所得,谁能识其全。”西湖的美确实是极具特色的。谁都不能把她全部捉摸透,即使这位被后人誉为“西湖知音”的大文豪,也只能代用一个绝妙的比喻,把西湖的美概括出来:“欲把西湖比西子,淡妆浓抹总相宜”。即是说西湖像西施一样。在任何状态下都是美的。“湖山绝胜处”的孤山有一个“西湖天景”的亭子,上面有一副对联更具体地透露了西湖的美:“山山水水处处明秀秀,晴晴雨雨时时好好奇奇。”是的,西湖处处美,时时美,空间美,时间也美。

西湖的空间美,来自于她得天独厚的客观物质条件。西湖三面环山,一面濒城,结构极为难得。因为她天然地具备了山水组合的开合品质;三面云山是合,一面平地是开。山水组合中有开有合,才显得既紧凑又灵动,既聚气又透气。同时,西湖的山峰不太高也不算低,且逶迤层叠,线条圆润;水面不太大也不算小,颇多曲线,空间适度,山水比例协调,外加山青水碧,自然秀丽无比。

西湖的时间美来自于杭州优越的区位及其亚热带气候。这里四季分明,每季自然景观各异,春花秋月,夏雨冬雪,各具特色。同时,朝暮昼夜的变化,赋予西湖各种光线色彩与云

Dear Reader, welcome to the West Lake, Hangzhou. If you arrive by airplane, before the touchdown you must have already been pleasantly surprised to see a fascinating picture, in which the West Lake looks like a sparkling pearl imbedded in between a blue smudge of mountains and a metropolitan city, with the zigzagging Qiantang River floating by like a silver ribbon.

Yes, the West Lake has all along been extolled as a sparkling pearl. Legend has it that the lake used to be an auspicious pearl hewn into its sparkling shape by the Jade Dragon and the Golden Phoenix but it was later stolen by the Mother Queen of the West. When Jade Dragon and Golden Phoenix scrambled with the Mother Queen, this pearl accidentally fell onto a land that was known as Hangzhou.

This legend, which is certainly worlds apart from true history, sheds precious light on the fact that the West Lake is a treasure that the labouring people of Hangzhou have brought into shape through numerous generations of hard labour.

In remote antiquity what is today's Hangzhou and the West Lake was a lagoon, or a quiet arm of the sea. In 210 BC, when Qinshihuang was passing by Qiantang (present-day Hangzhou) on his way to Huiji (present-day Shaoxing) to offer sacrifices and libations to King Yu, the wind rose and the waves in the Qiantang River surged so violently that he had no alternative but to have his ship tethered to a rock at the foot of the Baoshi Mountain south of the West Lake. Today, the rock to which the emperor fastened his boat is still there.



霞烟霭的变化,使之更为迷人。

但是,西湖的美其真正秘密不仅仅在自然山水上,而是在自然山水与人类文化的结合上。不少人已知道,西湖原本是一个海湾,经过长期泥沙淤结才形成泻湖。西湖最初的功用主要是农田灌溉,她是杭州人民长期以来的一项水利工程。人们是在疏浚、保护这一水利工程的过程中逐步建设起西湖来的,人们用浚湖的淤泥叠成长堤,堆成小岛,既保护西湖水源,又方便交通,同时造景丰富西湖。由于对西湖的这些加工建设都是在颇有文化层次的“市长”和士大夫们的主持下进行的,因此在选择内容方位、确定造型尺寸、建筑植被等方面,都渗透着中国传统文化的哲学理念和审美情趣,加之于历史在西湖山水间沉淀了许多名人名迹、故事传说等,使人们在游观西湖时,产生许多文化联想,获得与山水之美融为一体的人文之美。于是,西湖之美绚丽多彩,无穷无尽。

亲爱的朋友,你认为上面的说法有道理吗?如若不信,请你亲身来体验一下。

当你从湖滨下船,坐上一叶小舟,即刻会感到身心陡然轻松起来,你会感到:“船开便与世尘疏,飘若乘风度太虚。”(杨万里)举目西望,烟波之上,三岛浮现,疑是传说中的海上蓬莱。心切切地登上三岛之一的“小瀛洲”,但见绿浓花艳,岛中有湖,曲桥亭榭,扑朔迷离,恍惚如入仙境。再泊另一岛“阮公墩”,竟有美髯员外携婢仆前来相迎。不由得越过花径,进入柴扉,庭院香飘,江南丝竹,悠如天乐,舞袖蹁跹,彩球飞越,如梦如幻,好像误入了另一个奇异世界。即使移舟“湖心亭”岛,有如亲临月中广寒宫,依亭四望,但见风月无边,清风袭

Later, the Qiantang River was silted up and so was the mouth of the lagoon, which appeared and disappeared with the flow and ebb of the sea. It was not until the Sui Dynasty that a lake took shape. The lake was first known as Wulinshui Lake, and later renamed Qiantang Lake. It finally assumed its present name after the city of Hangzhou was moved from the Lingying Mountain to the Phoenix Mountain, with the lake situated in the west. Su Dongpo, a celebrated poet, likened the West Lake to Lady Xizi, and so the lake became also known as the Xizi Lake. Despite its beautiful name, for a long period of time the West Lake was nothing but a natural reservoir that provided water for irrigating the farmland. This fact was borne out by a poem the famous Tang poet Bai Juyi wrote for the local people upon leaving Hangzhou after his tenure as a local official had expired: "As I bid farewell to you all, I have have nothing but to leave behind a lake full of water in case you come across a year of crop failure."

The West Lake became a famed scenic place in China only after it was repeatedly dredged and developed by sagacious people of various dynasties, especially after it was protected, developed and eulogized by Bai Juyi and Su Dongpo.

However, it was not accidental for the West Lake to become a scenic lake with superb tourist value. First, this is because of the fact that the lake is prodigally endowed with a picturesque landscape. Skirted on three sides by verdant mountains, and opening on the fourth side to a flatland, the lake has all the makings of a superb landscape. The green mountains on three sides serve to gather all the auspicious potents from heaven, while the flatland offers ample space for ventilation. The entire layout of the lake is both closely knit yet leave much leeway for further landscaping. The mountains are not high yet



第 9 页图 西湖春雨

P. 9 The West Lake drenched in the spring rain

宝石流霞

The Pagoda for Blessing King Shu in the twilight of the setting sun



三岛晨雾: 隐隐约约, 若有若无, 如梦如幻, 仙姿绰约。这莫非海上“蓬莱”三岛? 请驾一叶扁舟, 渡向彼岸, 说不定真是神仙世界!

**Three Isles in Morning Mist:** Looming through the morning mist are the ethereal forms of three isles that are evocative of the Penglai Islands, a fabled

abode of immortals. Sailing towards the opposite bank aboard a tiny boat never fails to engender the feeling as if one is indeed bound for some immortal climes.

来,清心彻骨,颇有即将羽化而仙去的感觉。东望断桥,隐隐约约,好像看得见白娘子与许仙;南眺凤凰山,耳边似有“十八相送”的清韵。船近苏堤,还听得见苏东坡在吟唱:“六桥横绝天汉上”;再过白堤,悠然间见白乐天高兴地拍着手掌哼:“最爱湖东行不足,绿杨荫里白沙堤”。西湖湖上美景,真是应接不暇。

当你深入西湖群山,来到灵隐山下,可以见到那座一千六百年前的著名古寺,香火缭绕,梵声悠长,殿内的如来大佛,金碧辉煌,照得你一颗凡心,立地清澄。飞来峰上那个笑得开心的弥勒佛巨型石雕,令你也“山门一笑,海阔天空”。而若过狮峰,入龙井,满山遍野的茶园,铺绿飘香,让人神清气爽;再去看一看乾隆皇帝采过的十八棵“御茶”,或是探一探龙井井中奇异的分水纹,都是十分有趣的事。然后转入大慈山谷虎跑景中,可见性空和尚“梦泉”雕塑底边,泉水叮咚;用此著名的虎跑泉,泡一杯龙井茶,在茶室里慢慢品尝,会感到香醇沁骨,身心俱清,美不可喻。如果再西去月轮山下,便可仰观六和塔雄姿;来至塔边,看水许英雄鲁智深、武松遗迹,上得塔顶,俯视江浩渺,一桥如虹,飞架南北,时空壮阔,令人直叹:“壮哉乾坤!”当然,如果还有时间,不妨再西去之江国家旅游度假区的宋城,进入时间隧道,到活生生的《清明上河图》中一游,可还你千年之梦。

玩山玩水之余,切勿忘游西湖的园林。西湖的园林,名为山水所盖,所以不如苏州园林有名,但她大气,自在,别有一种自然质朴之美。西湖园林,最佳莫过于孤山。那是康熙、乾隆皇帝做行宫与御花园的地方,她的美,自

are full of depth, the water surface is not really vast yet it changes in a most rhythmic way. The place is made all the more graceful by curves that form the contours of the place, and verdant greenness that provides the basic colour tune. The West Lake also has a lot to thank the sagacious people of bygone days for, who made resourceful decisions in developing the lake, piling up the mud dug from the lake to construct dykes and isles and beautify them with pagodas, bridges, pavilions and terraces and trees, flowers and plants. These man-made scenes and sights are set in such harmony with the environment that the West Lake becomes richer in both tourist resources and cultural connotations. The three isles on the lake look more like the Penglai Islands, the fabled abode for immortals. The scenery of the West Lake has such a soothing effect that an angry man is bound to come to his senses if he cares to pay a visit to the lake, whose tranquil environs are imbued with philosophic meanings. That is why no foreign visitor would leave the West Lake without feeling captivated by its poetic charms - a visit to the lake is tantamount to having a class in traditional Chinese culture.

So much for the charms of the West Lake as a whole. In so far as individual scenes and sights are concerned, the mere mention of the West Lake never fails to call to mind the "Ten Scenes of the West Lake", which were first discovered by traditional Chinese painters of the Southern Song Dynasty and later confirmed by two Qing emperors, Kangxi and Qianlong, who had steles erected and composed poems for each of these ten scenes. The "Ten Scenes of the West Lake" have pinpointed the charms of the West Lake in different places, different seasons and different times of the year. In terms of seasonal beauty, the lake is represented by the "Spring De-

然不必多说,你可从现在的西泠印社、中山公园、放鹤亭等处觅得不可多得的苍翠与山环水抱的优雅。当然,春日的花港公园,鸟语花香,牡丹吐艳,金鲫悠游,生机蓬勃。夏日的曲院风荷公园,蝉鸣景更幽,荷香心亦清。更有汾阳别墅,直追苏州园林,马头墙古建筑,清式厅堂,回廊隔池,舫轩临水,叠石耸亭,红灯高照,古乐回荡,别一番情趣,如果临湖一眺,西湖的长堤古塔,全然入目,心旷神怡,借景之妙,登峰造极。

西湖的美,无穷无尽,等待你来觅取。每个人游观西湖,都有自己的发现和感受。这本摄影画册,是张克庆先生眼中的西湖世界,他以独特的视角与深厚的摄影功力,捕捉住了西湖的美,并将它们奉献给大家,希望能对朋友们认识和观赏西湖有所帮助。

scending upon the Su Dyke", the "Wind - blown Lotus Flowers of Quyuan Garden", the "Autumn Moon on the Calm Lake", and the "Snow on the Broken Bridge". The other six scenes serve to show the salient features of the West Lake: "Orioles Singing in the Willows", "Viewing Fish in Huangong Pond", "Three Pools Mirroring the Moon", "Sunset beyond the Leifeng Pagoda", "Evening Bell Tolls on the Nanping Mountain", and "Twin Peaks Soaring through the Clouds". The only difference is that the West Lake of today has become even more enchanting than it was during the Southern Song or Qing dynasty. All but one of "Ten Scenes of the West Lake" have been expanded and their beauty enriched considerably. The only exception is the Leifeng Pagoda, which, having been hit by the sword of Xiao Qing, a heroine of the Tale of the White Snake, crumbled in 1924. Moreover, in 1985, the people of Hangzhou elected the "Ten New Scenes of the West Lake", which are no less fascinating than the Old Ten. Merely mention the names of the Ten New Scenes, and you can easily imagine their charms: "Cloud - Dwelling Path through a Bamboo Grove", "Misty Trees by the Nine Streams", "Heavenly Wind over the Wushan Mountain", "Circular Green at Yuan dun Mound", "Yellow Dragon Spitting Greenness", "Jade Emperor Soaring through the Clouds", and "Precious Stone Bathed in Flowing Sunlight". Each one is a beautiful name, isn't it? But the charms of the West Lake are not limited to these twenty scenes. There are better - known scenes and sights such as the Temple of Soul's Retreat, the Temple of Yue Fei, the Jade Emperor Mountain, the Baopo Taoist Temple... Some of the famous scenes are reconstructed or newly built, including the Soul's Peak Poking into the Sea, Guozhuang Garden, Taiziwan Park, the Song City, and "Future World". Over the



平湖秋月: 这又是一处千余年前即已诞生的景观, 700 多年前就是著名的“西湖十景”之一。如今园林虽几经变迁, 而那皓月却是原有的。

**Autumn Moon on the Calm Lake:** "The Autumn Moon on the Calm Lake" was already a renowned

scenic attraction more than a thousand years ago. Seven hundred years ago, it naturally became one of the famous "Ten Sights of the West Lake". Today, after so many vicissitudes, the autumn moon remains as slivery as it was in by-gone days.

last decade, quite a few new attractions have been added to the West Lake. These include the Chinese Tea Museum, the China Silk Museum, the Huqing Yutang Museum of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Museum of the Southern – Song Official Porcelain Kilns, as well as a dozen or so memorial halls, old residences and tombs of such famous people as Su Dongpo, Gong Zhizhen, Yu Qian, Zhang Taiyan, Pan Tianshou and Huang Binhong. Three or five days are barely enough for you to cover all the places of interest the West Lake has to offer.

The mention of the Tale of the White Snake in the foregoing indicates that for those who know something about Chinese culture, the West Lake is something of a dream. Apart from its dream – like beauty, the West Lake is also associated with so many other dream – like tales, such as the well – known Butterfly Lovers, the Legends about Lord Ji, the Story about Li Huiniang, as well as legends about such famous men of letters as Ge Hong, Lin Hejing, and Wu Changshuo. Just as Yu Qiuyu, a well – known prose writer, has it, the West Lake is a "lake that belongs to culture".

My brief introduction may give you some idea about the saying that the West Lake has so many beautiful things to offer that you can simply not take them all in. What this tiny pictorial album presents is merely a corner of the West Lake through the eyes of Zhang Keqing, a photographer from Hangzhou. Zhang's perspective of the West Lake, no matter how limited, serves to mirror the three – dimensional beauty of the lake. Such beauty, if interpreted according to your imagination, can conjure up a perfect picture of the famed West Lake.

